

League All Stars went on to represent the island in the Pacific Tournament held in Hong Kong between July 26, and August 3, earlier this year. Guam emerged from this tournament as the Pacific champions earning this group of enthusiastic ballplayers a trip to the annual Little League World Series in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. By beating the Philippines at the 2001 Major Little League Pacific Tournament at Tsingyi Sports Ground in Hong Kong with a score of 15–0, the Central All Stars earned for Guam its first ever berth in the Little League World Series. This evoked much pride for the island as the young men competed at a higher level of competition.

The Guam team made an impressive debut as they beat Mexico with a score of 6–5 in their opening game. Their next game was a shut out—beating the European champions, Russia with a score of 5–0. They went on to overcome a 3-run deficit in their third game to beat Canada 6–5. After advancing to the semi-finals with a 3–0 record, the Central All Stars were defeated by Curacao to finish third in the series. Although there were some feelings of disappointment among this group of little leaguers, they have come to a consensus that their performance was nothing short of exceptional.

Their Senior League counterparts also have a reason to hold their heads up high. Already the five-time defending Far East champions, Guam's Senior League team, earned its fifth consecutive trip to the Annual Senior League Baseball World Series by beating the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in a best-of-three series during the Senior League Far East Tournament. Out of the nine teams that participated, Guam, representing the Far East, finished fourth.

Upon their homecoming, the young men received a heroes' welcome at the A.B. Won Pat International Airport. For their performances in and out of the ballfield, they were hailed as goodwill ambassadors for the island. They came back as better players after having been exposed to a higher level of competitions while, at the same time, being acquainted with extra-ordinary discipline, gaining self respect, and learning how to perform under pressure in front of thousands of spectators. Under the direction of former Mayor Greg Calvo, the Guam Little League Baseball, Inc., along with the support of the teams' managers, coaches, family members and the community should be commended for all of their support and commitment to the local baseball program.

Baseball is truly the American past time. This is best demonstrated by young men playing the game competitively while still untainted by cynicism and commercialization. As illustrated by the Senior League and Little League World Series Tournaments, the game brings friends, families, communities, and the world together. I am both proud and pleased that young men from my home island of Guam are able to contribute and participate in this experience and in the end take pride in their performance.

Mr. Speaker, I commend and congratulate these young men along with their managers and coaches for their accomplishments and for giving the island of Guam additional reasons to be proud of their island. I would like to submit for the RECORD the team rosters of the 2001 Far East Senior League Champions and the 2001 Pacific Little League Champions.

2001 GLL SENIOR DIVISION

Central LL President: Frank J.C. Camacho.

Central LL Vice-President: Lurline White. Manager: Tony Calvo.

Head Coach: Joe Hernandez.

Assistant Coach: Andy Quintanilla.

Players: Michael Dene Aguon, Jaylon Alvarez, Keith Castro, Eric Cepeda, Joshua Cruz, Chris Duenas, Joe Guerrero, Tommy Hernandez, Brian Manibusan, R.J. Miner, Mark Reyes, Luis San Nicolas, Gerald Santos, Miller Santos.

2001 CENTRAL DIVISION ALL-STARS (LITTLE LEAGUE)

Manager: Ramon C. Aguon.

Head Coach: Michael R. Aguon.

Assistant Coach: Stephen Barcinas.

Players: Derwin Aguon, Eugene Aguon, Matthew Barcinas, Freddie Cepeda, Derek Daga, Darryl Delgado, Alejandro Diaz, Kurt Diaz, Kristopher Kaneshiro, Michael Peredo, Samuel Roberto, Henry Salas, Aaron Sanchez, Robert Weekly.

COMBATING ILLEGAL GAMBLING REFORM AND MODERNIZATION ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 1, 2001

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today legislation that represents a bipartisan effort to address the ever increasing problem of illegal Internet gambling in our Nation.

The Internet is a revolutionary tool that dramatically affects the way we communicate, conduct business, and access information. As it knows no boundaries, the Internet is accessed by folks in rural and urban areas alike, in large countries as well as small. The Internet is currently expanding by leaps and bounds; however, it has not yet come close to reaching its true potential as a medium for commerce and communication.

One of the main reasons that the Internet has not reached this potential is that many folks view it as a wild frontier, with no safeguards to protect children and very few legal protections to prevent online criminal activity. The ability of the World Wide Web to penetrate every home and community across the globe has both positive and negative implications—while it can be an invaluable source of information and means of communication, it can also override community values and standards, subjecting them to whatever may or may not be found online. In short, the Internet is a challenge to the sovereignty of civilized communities, States, and nations to decide what is appropriate and decent behavior.

Gambling is an excellent example of this situation. It is currently illegal in the United States unless regulated by the States. As such, every state has gambling statutes to determine the type and amount of legal gambling permitted. With the development of the Internet, however, prohibitions and regulations governing gambling have been turned on their head. No longer do people have to leave the comfort of their homes and make the affirmative decision to travel to a casino—they can access the casino from their living rooms.

Since 1868, the federal government has enacted federal gambling statutes when a par-

ticular type of gambling activity has escaped the ability of states to regulate it. For over one hundred years, Congress has acted to assist states in enforcing their respective policies on gambling when developments in technology of an interstate nature, such as the Internet, have compromised the effectiveness of state gambling laws.

The negative consequences of online gambling can be as detrimental to the families and communities of addictive gamblers as if a bricks and mortar casino was built right next door. Online gambling can result in addiction, bankruptcy, divorce, crime, and moral decline just as with traditional forms of gambling, the costs of which must ultimately be borne by society.

Gambling on the Internet is especially enticing to youth, pathological gamblers, and criminals. There are currently no mechanisms in place to prevent youths—who make up the largest percentage of Internet users—from using their parents' credit card numbers to register and set up accounts for use at Internet gambling sites. In addition, pathological gamblers may become easily addicted to online gambling because of the Internet's easy access, anonymity and instant results. Dr. Howard J. Shaffer, director of addiction studies at Harvard, likens the Internet to new delivery forms of addictive drugs: "As smoking crack cocaine changed the cocaine experience, I think electronics is going to change the way gambling is experienced." Finally, Internet gambling can provide a nearly undetectable harbor for criminal enterprises. The anonymity associated with the Internet makes online gambling more susceptible to crime.

I have long been a champion of the Internet and an advocate of limited government regulation of this new medium. However, that does not mean that the Internet should be a regulatory free zone or that our existing laws should not apply to the Internet. I think we can all agree that it would be very bad public policy to allow offline activity deemed criminal by states to be freely committed online and to go unpunished simply because we are reluctant to apply our laws to the Internet.

Gambling on the Internet has become an extremely lucrative business. Numerous studies have charted the explosive growth of this industry, both by the increases in gambling websites available, and via industry revenues. A study by the research group Christiansen/Cumming Associates estimated that between 1997 and 1998, Internet gambling more than doubled, from 6.9 million to 14.5 million gamblers, with revenues doubling from \$300 million to \$651 million. More recently, Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. reported that there were at that time as many as 1,400 gambling sites, up from 700 just a year earlier. Other estimates indicate that Internet gambling could soon easily become a \$10 billion a year industry.

Most of the more than 1,400 Internet gambling sites are offshore. Virtual betting parlors accepting bets from individuals in the United States have attempted to avoid the application of United States law by locating themselves offshore and out of our jurisdictional reach. These offshore, fly-by-night Internet gambling operators are unlicensed, untaxed and unregulated and are sucking billions of dollars out of the United States.

In addition, the FBI and the Department of Justice recently testified that Internet gambling serves as a vehicle for money laundering activities and can be exploited by terrorists to

launder money. The FBI currently has at least two pending cases involving Internet gambling as a conduit for money laundering, as well as a number of pending cases linking Internet gambling to organized crime.

Current law already prohibits gambling over telephone wires. However, because the Internet does not always travel over telephone wires, these laws, which were written before the invention of the World Wide Web, have become outdated. My legislation simply clarifies the state of the law by bringing the current prohibition against wireline interstate gambling up to speed with the development of new technology.

In addition, my legislation will add a new provision to the law that would prohibit a gambling business from accepting certain forms of non-cash payment, including credit cards and electronic transfers, for the transmission of illegal bets and wagers. This provision provides an enforcement mechanism to address the situation where the gambling business is located offshore but the gambling business used bank accounts in the United States. The bill also provides an additional tool to fight illegal gambling by giving Federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement new injunctive authority to prevent and restrain violations of the law.

The legislation I am introducing will return control to the states by protecting the right of citizens in each State to decide through their State legislatures if they want to allow gambling within their borders and not have that right taken away by offshore, fly-by-night operators. The regulation of intrastate gambling is within the jurisdiction of the states, so the bill leaves the regulation of wholly intrastate betting or wagering to the states with tight controls to be sure that such betting or wagering does not extend beyond their borders or to minors.

The 104th Congress created the National Gambling Impact Study Commission and charged it with conducting a comprehensive legal and factual study of gambling, including an assessment of the interstate and international effects of gambling by electronic means, including the use of interactive technologies and the Internet. The Commission recommended to Congress that federal legislation is needed to halt the expansion of Internet gambling and to prohibit wire transfers to known Internet gambling sites, or the banks who represent them.

As the National Gambling Impact Study Commission has documented, and Senate and House hearings have confirmed, Internet gambling is growing at an explosive rate. It evades existing anti-gambling laws, endangers children in the home, promotes compulsive gambling among adults, preys on the poor, and facilitates fraud. The "Combating Illegal Gambling Reform and Modernization Act" will put a stop to this harmful activity before it spreads further. I urge my colleagues to support this very important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO JOE ZUCCA ON BEING
AWARDED THE 2001 ST. MADELEINE SOPHIE
BARAT AWARD

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 1, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Joe Zucca, a distinguished constituent

of the 14th Congressional District of California, who is being honored on November 6, 2001, by the Sacred Heart Schools of Atherton, California, with the 2001 St. Madeleine Sophie Barat Award.

Joe Zucca has given generously of his time and talents to educating children for fifty years. A science teacher at Carlmont High for many years, he came out of retirement in 1981 to become a member of the faculty of St. Joseph's School. Joe Zucca has left a lasting impression upon generations of students including my daughter Karen, now Academic Dean at St. Joseph's, and my son, Paul. The founder of Zucca's Institute, a five day trip to Yosemite National Park for eighth graders, Joe Zucca created the program to give students the opportunity to learn more about the biology and geology of the park.

Joe Zucca has also worked tirelessly to educate members of our community on the ecological richness of our surroundings. The publisher of An Encyclopedia of Plants and Animals on the Sacred Heart Campus, he is currently developing the Butterfly and Hummingbird Garden on the St. Joseph campus.

In addition to his extraordinary contributions in the field of education, Joe Zucca has also served as an active participant in local government. A former Mayor of Belmont, he has also served as a Trustee for the Belmont Elementary School District.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to honor Joe Zucca as he receives the 2001 St. Madeleine Sophie Barat Award. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him and thanking him for his extraordinary service to our community. We are indeed a better community, a better county and a better country because of him.

EXPRESSING PROFOUND SORROW
OF THE CONGRESS FOR DEATH
AND INJURIES SUFFERED BY
FIRST RESPONDERS IN AFTER-
MATH OF TERRORIST ATTACKS
ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 30, 2001

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 233. Indeed, on September 11, the lives of every American, and every person in the world for that matter, changed forever. To those who lost loved ones, I can only express my deepest and sincerest sympathy. I can also assure the family, friends, and loved ones of these victims that their actions and memories will live on in the American spirit forever.

No one will ever forget where he or she was on the fateful morning of September 11. No one will ever forget what the firefighters, police officers, paramedics, and rescue workers were doing when the two towers of the World Trade Center collapsed and just minutes after the Pentagon was hit by a hijacked plane. No one will ever forget the selfless acts of heroism that occurred on United Airlines flight 93, as the actions of several individuals possibly saved the lives of thousands. No one will ever forget the compassion, patriotism, comradery,

unity, and grief that can be felt in our country today.

There is an old saying that the worst often brings out the best in us. Well, Mr. Speaker, I think the same can be said for September 11. As the events of that fateful morning continued to unfold, the first things that came to my mind, like many of you, quickly turned to my family and loved ones. Once I knew that my mother and children were safe, I quickly began to focus on the safety of the rest of our country.

Looking back, I guess that you could say I went through a process, a checklist if you will. First to may family and loved ones, then to my district. The checklist was nothing more than instinct. And in an emergency such as September 11 when chaos overwhelms order, many of us depend on instinct.

For the more than 20,000 firefighters, police officers, paramedics, and rescue workers, they too relied on nothing more than their instinct. They came from near and far in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Virginia, Washington, DC, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. While we all know that they were thinking of their families as they did their jobs, they never let us know. Their instinct told them to get into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, and do what ever they could to get people out of these buildings—alive.

As reports were coming in that the towers in New York were about to collapse, rescue workers continued helping people out of the burning buildings because that is what their instinct told them to do. As reports were coming in that the Pentagon might crumble, rescue workers continued working to pull survivors out of the rubble because that is what their instinct told them to do. And when it became apparent that the only way to beat the hijackers was to crash their plane with them inside of it, the heroic passengers of United Airlines flight 93 put the lives of thousands in front of their own because that is what their instinct told them to do.

Mr. Speaker, today we honor and remember the true American heroes of September 11. For 50 days, these incredible individuals have been working at ground zero, in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. On behalf of the people of Florida's 23rd District, I say thank you to these heroes. More so, I ask them to continue doing what they are doing, not only out of instinct, but out of passion and conviction, and for the American people.

The work that America's rescue workers have done in the past 50 days, and will continue to do in the days, weeks, months, and years to come, serves as an example to the rest of our country. The irony of the terrorist attacks of September 11 is that the same terrorists who succeeded in destroying our buildings only made stronger the spirit that they had really hoped to break.

I know that this is true not only because my instinct tells me, but because my head and heart do as well. In the homes, offices, schools, and streets of this great country, the American spirit is stronger today than it has ever been in my lifetime. The actions of those at ground zero on September 11, and the actions of this country in the past 50 days, send a clear message to the rest of the world that America will not back down from anyone or anything. It never has, and it never will.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and may God bless America.